



GOOGLE MAPS 38.647225, -4.519550



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Ayuntamiento de Almodóvar del Campo

PROJECT

# CALATRAVA VOLCANES GEOPARK. CIUDAD REAL

## NATURAL MONUMENT OF CASTILLEJOS VOLCÁNICOS DE LA BIENVENIDA



- Magma
- Mercury
- Coal



Castilla-La Mancha



It is the westernmost manifestation of the Neogene-Quaternary volcanism of Campo de Calatrava, and includes such a remarkable heritage element as the Ibero-Roman site of La Bienvenida, located in an environment of exceptional landscape quality and biodiversity as the Alcudia Valley and Sierra Madrona Natural Park (Fig. 1).

From a geological point of view, this geosite is located in a fissure alignment of three volcanoes, with a NW-SE direction, which rose over a plain of about 680 m in the centre of the Alcudia Valley. The westernmost volcano has a higher elevation (727 m) and from this one, a flow expanded to the northwest of the emission focus (a fault mirror appears in this flow, which indicates neotectonic fracturing) (Fig. 2). Next to the previous one, there is another intermediate volcano, with northward outcrops. This volcano has a variable emission, with a first more effusive eruption of a northward-expanding lava flow, and a second more explosive one, which is concentrated next to the emission focus. A third volcano appears further to the southeast, of which only a small massive dome is visible. It is also noteworthy that these lava volcanic

materials are embedded in the oldest materials (Precambrian) of the territory of the Calatrava Volcanoes, Ciudad Real (Fig. 3).

From the end of the 8th century B.C. to the 6th century A.D., it became a major hub in the area, centralising the control of mining and farming activities. It was certainly the abundance of certain mineral resources that led to the emergence and continued development of settlement in the area for almost a millennium. In fact, there are two distinct metallogenic zones in the Alcudia Valley. The first, to the west of La Bienvenida, is related to the cinnabar mineralisation of Almadén and its surroundings. The second zone, which starts from the site of La Bienvenida itself and continues eastwards, is characterised by phyllogenic outcrops, including those of argentiferous galena. Volcanic materials have been used in the construction of the Roman town of Sisapo.

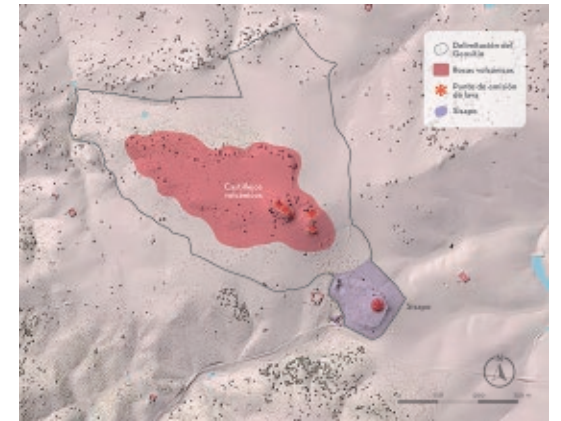
This Natural Monument, is included on the IGME list as a Place of Geological Interest -LIG TMs111- "Fault mirror in the lava flow of the Castillejo de la Bienvenida Volcano" and declared an Asset of Cultural Interest.



Fig. 1



Fig 2



Work derived from Mapa-LiDAR 2019 CC-BY 4.0 scne.es - Fig. 3